

BOARD and RESIDENCE, every comfort, bath, bal- DARLINGHURST.—I have a neat RESIDENCE

COAST AND RESIDENCE—Vacancies for respectable persons, with or without families, in the most desirable location, Rotterdam.

WORKWOOD—Vacancy for 1 or 2 gentlemen; private family; close to station. Apply, 11, Hulton.

MOORE Bay Grand Hotel, on the Esplanade, Tram terminus. Temperature here over 80° Fahr.

COMFORTABLE, clean, airy balcony room, furnished, vacant; suit married couple or friends. 108, Williams.

6 rooms, kitchen, bath, gas, easy convenience, to Let Victorian-style, rent low to a permanent tenant. E. Bannister, 10, Hulton.

DARLING POND—To be Let, from the 25th inst., desirable RESIDENCE and grounds, known as Elmwood, now occupied by Carl Sells. Apply to A. Y. Williams, 10, Hulton.

NIGHTLY Hallings—New 6-roomed house. Full conveniences, excellent bath, superb, balconies, terrace, bank, pond, large lawn, large, bare street opposite, tram, &c.

FURNISHED Apartments—Bedrooms, Bath, Kitchen, and Living Room. Call for comfortable lodgings for single men; bath; washing facilities; \$6 per week. 47, Bedford-street.

WOMEN AVAILABLE for 1 gentleman, private family only. 10, St. James-street.

FURNISHED SHEDS. 225, Hyde Park, near Grosvenor Gardens. Call for particulars.

LIBRARY ROOM, furnished, suit two friends or married couple. Mrs. Griffiths, 106, Cumberland-street.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA and **Bedrooms**, suit 5 young men or respectable couples. 10, St. James-street.

FURNISHED ROOM to LET, with married couple. 109, Woodlamb-street.

2 DOWNY ROAD, W. M. and CO., GERRARD-ST. 422.

ADVERTISE, 4, FITE-STREET, HAVE TO LET—
CLAY, close to Hyde Park, 1000 sq. ft., with garden, 5 rooms, and bath, with all conveniences. Call for particulars.

ESTATE.

10, 11 DUNDEE, Stannum, close to Station, 6 rooms, & bath, 1000 sq. ft. per month.

10, 11 DUNDEE, Stannum, close to Station, 6 rooms, & bath, 1000 sq. ft. per month.

BAILEY'S—COTTAGE, TOWN, U.S.

WATERLY—DETACHED HOUSE, 450 and there.

FURNISHED HOUSES, gentlemanly positions, 1.

FURNISHED HOUSE to LET, near No. 195, Victoria-street, near William-street. Apply Alexander Moore.

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208, Fries-terrace, Fies-terrace, Darlinghurst
Houses.—Furnished Rooms to LET, use of kitchen.
C. 175, Macquarie-street, near Domain entrance.
FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with mod. mod.
PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A GENTLEMAN, with or without
BOARD, all kinds of carts, 44, Green-street, Woolloomooloo.
ROOMS to LET, for married couples, kitchen, 410,
Brixton-street, near the Domain.
SINGLE ROOMS vacant at 133, Macquarie-street, oppo-

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PLACEMENTS, from persons desiring of ANCHORAGE AND RESIDENCE. **UN-
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HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, 124 6/8, M'Gavin-street, Kingston. Apply to H. Curtis, 27, Upper-street.

RADEK, King-street, 124 6/8, good opening for a man, to take immediate entry. Apply G. Ingham.

WELL-TO-DO to be LEI, HIGGS, 10 rooms, kitchen, 124 6/8, M'Gavin-street, Kingston. Apply to H. Curtis, 27, Upper-street.

WELL-FURNISHED detached HOUSE, very comfortable, Bathing-street, for 4 or 6 rooms, 7 rooms, good garden, good kitchen, and swimming bath, York-street, 124 6/8, M'Gavin-street, Kingston. Apply to H. Curtis, 27, Upper-street.

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UTAGE, stable, and carriage house, and
 builder, Walter, Builders, Church-street, Camden.
 UTAGE, with stable, paddock, and orchard, surry
 Hills, near Chesham-street, Mr. East, 267, town-street.
 VAGH-STRATH-NORTH—TO LET, the
 end, February, a suite of 7 ROOMS, suitable either
 for a private or a professional gentleman. Apply
 to Messrs. B. Manning, 33, Chatter-box-street.
 W. E. HOLTERMAN and CO.,
 175, George-street.
POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE, NIBARH
 EARN ESTATE, water frontages, North Shore, to
 MORROW afternoon, 1 o'clock. BATT ROAD, 1
 FROM Milson's Point at 2 o'clock. BATT ROAD, 1
 1 P.M.V.E.

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ceedingly well, and advanced at a more rapid rate than neighbouring colonies under protection.

The importance of this admission will be seen when it is compared with Mr. HAYDON's statements and arguments as to the balance of trade against the colony. The hon. member lays it down as a great principle that everything a man bought he would have to pay for, or he would remain in debt for it; and he argues that upon this principle depends the importance of the question whether a nation's imports exceed its exports. He further alleges that whilst our imports are 19 millions, our exports are only 10 millions, which should be reduced to 10 millions by deductions on account of interest on public loans and privately borrowed money, and shipping freights. The inference, therefore, is that we are going to the bad at the rate of six millions a year. How comes it, then, that the colony has been doing exceedingly well, and going ahead of its protectionist neighbours, where every nerve is strained to keep the imports below the level of the exports?

It is to be presumed that Mr. HAYDON, when talking about 19 millions and 10 millions, was referring to late figures. But, while the figures may have varied in different years, a like state of things has prevailed for a generation. It has been a main characteristic of the decade Mr. HAYDON alludes to. Year after year, according to his theory, we have been purchasing heavily abroad, and short-paying by millions. Pending the continuance of this process, the colony has been doing exceedingly well, and accumulating capital, and forging ahead of its neighbours; and now the TREASURER is laughed at because he estimates the property he could reach by a property tax at so small an amount as £180,000,000. The facts hardly indicate that the process has been bringing us to ruin.

It is possible that the figures are not altogether trustworthy. Under free trade there is a tendency to over-estimate the value of imports, just as the tendency under a system of ad-valorem duties is to under-estimate it. The difference, therefore, may not have been so great as Mr. HAYDON represents. But it is not disputed that there has been a great excess, year by year, in the value of the imports over that of the exports. The question is whether that does or does not mean a gradual process of ruin to the colony. Mr. HAYDON seems to think it does. It is for him, then, to reconcile his theory with the facts. The facts are that the colony has been advancing, and accumulating wealth, for a succession of years, and is now richer than at any previous time; and the theory is that through all those years it has been going to the bad to the extent of millions a year through buying more than has been paid for. What is the meaning of this? Is it suggested that the colony is liable to be called upon to pay an accumulation of debt owing for its ordinary imports to English creditors? The public debt is invested in the railways, which fully represent the capital and pay the interest. Mr. HAYDON can hardly refer to that. His words seem rather to represent that the colony has been consuming for a series of years all sorts of imported goods, a large portion of which has yet to be paid for. According to the figures he gives, there is a sum of six millions unpaid upon a single year's transactions.

The hon. member should explain that matter to our creditors. If he is right, they must have a singular way of doing business. Year after year they have gone on sending out goods and accepting part payment. The custom is of so long standing that their claims to the extent of millions must now be barred by the Statute of Limitations. The remarkable point is that we hear no complaint from them of this short payment. If they complain at all, it is that they cannot push their trade still faster upon the same terms. How can they manage to pay their way when so conducting their affairs is a fair subject for inquiry. But seeing that they are satisfied, why should we be dissatisfied? If the seller does not lose by getting only part payment for what he sells, and his contented silence implies so much, how can the buyer lose? The man who pays his baker £4 for £5 worth of bread, and his butcher £8 for £9 worth of meat, and his shopkeeper generally only £10 for goods bought to the value of £10, by being consenting parties to the transaction, and supplying him all his life upon the same terms, must surely be in a good case. He is not going the high road to ruin. If there are many such men in New South Wales—if that is the way the community as a whole has been doing business with the other communities with which it deals—no one can wonder that the TREASURER should have counted upon a heavy yield from a property tax.

The recognition of a local custom as having a direct effect upon the common-law rights of one man against another is a departure which no court of law is likely to make without a careful consideration of the expediency and justice of the step, while at the same time it is an acknowledgment of a force which must not only have possessed an existence of some duration, but also have had good grounds for existing before it could make its importance felt to such a quarter; for "it is by use and continuance that custom is made into a law." In the case of *Pitt v. Jones*, the majority of the Court sitting last week in Banco came to the conclusion that they must take cognizance of a usage alleged to exist amongst stock and station agents of Sydney, evidence of which has been tendered, but rejected by the CHIEF JUSTICE, who tried the case in the first instance. The circumstances which gave rise to the question were as follows:—In the year 1880 the plaintiff, Messrs. Pitt, Son, and BADGER, were employed, along with other firms of the same profession, by a Mr. BALDWIN to find a purchaser for some station property belonging to him. In January, 1881, they introduced a gentleman of the name of FISHER as a probable buyer, and negotiations were carried on with that object between him and the vendor, which, however, ultimately fell through. Some time in the course of the following year, through the instrumentality of Messrs. GRIFFITHS and WEAVER, Mr. FISHER was induced to re-open the negotiations, and finally to complete the purchase. For their services in the transaction the latter firm received the customary commission of 1 per cent. which in this case amounted to £200. Upon hearing of the completion of the purchase, the plaintiffs sent in a claim to the defendants, the representatives of Mr. BALDWIN, who was deceased, for the amount of the commission, and being refused payment, sued them in the Supreme Court. The action came on for trial before the CHIEF JUSTICE, and a jury, when

half of his client to the effect that, in transactions of the kind, where more than one agent had been employed, there was a custom of Sydney that the agent who completed the purchase, and thus concluded the contract between the parties, was alone entitled to claim commission. It was asserted that this was a well-known usage, and one which all the contracting parties must have had before their eyes when they entered into their engagements. The CHIEF JUSTICE, however, peremptorily refused to allow its admission, and directed the jury to find for the plaintiffs, "if they were of opinion that the plaintiffs were the first persons employed by the vendor who effectually brought the purchaser to his knowledge," in which case they would have a common-law right to receive the amount of any evidence of custom in conflict with the common law, "would be," said his HONOR, "in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred nothing less than to delegate to merchants—who might be picked up in the street, and come forward with evidence of what they think the law ought to be—the decision of the law." The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount, and from this the appeal was brought, mainly on the ground that "his HONOR was in error in declining to receive the evidence tendered by the defendants."

What this evidence was which the defendants had attempted to put in we have seen; how to its rejection may be mainly ascribed the failure of their case, and how vitally the decision of the question affects future employers of agents for a similar purpose, is clear. In fact, the importance of the case was so fully recognised by their Honors that they retired after the morning sitting in order to prepare written judgments, which they delivered on the following day. The CHIEF JUSTICE adhered to his former opinion that the evidence of the custom was inadmissible, while Mr. Justice WINDEYER and Mr. Justice LANE concurred in thinking that a new trial was due to the defendant on account of its rejection. All treated the contract, which was clear enough in its terms, as on the same footing as a written one, and in their judgments cited a number of cases which bear upon the question as to how far a written contract may be added to or explained by custom.

Now it has long been a moot point as to how far this doctrine should be extended, and more than one Judge has expressed his regret that we do not possess an authoritative decision of the House of Lords upon the subject. Lord ELDON thought it should be restricted as much as possible; and Mr. Justice MILLER, in a case cited by the CHIEF JUSTICE, said: "My experience as a Judge convinces me of the necessity of keeping within strict limits the shifting, varying, and constantly expanding usages by which it is sought to change or affect the written terms of a contract." Other great lawyers have expressed themselves of the same opinion. Yet it is clear that in times past the common law has been forced to recognise several principles to which it was more or less opposed, but which, owing to the exigencies of business, merchants had found necessary for carrying out their transactions with greater ease and facility. To the necessity arising from an increasingly complicated relationship between traders we owe the varied incidents of and rights in negotiable instruments, the power of transferring debts, &c., all of which were originally the usages of merchants, which became ratified by judicial decisions, and in some cases recognised by statute. It is to be observed that a custom which affects the ordinary law has to be proved; and more than that has to be proved to be reasonable, which latter is a question for the decision of the Court. Furthermore, although it may add or explain a written contract, it cannot vary it materially, or contradict it, while it must not be absolutely repugnant to the law on the subject. The fiction under which evidence of a custom was admitted that in reality considerably varied the terms of a contract was the presumption that the parties had not expressed in writing the whole of the agreement by which they intended to be bound, but were to be taken to enter into it by reference to usages familiar to them. Applying the above to the circumstances of the case in point, it is difficult to see that any injustice would have been done by the admission of the custom sought to be proved. If, as the CHIEF JUSTICE laid down, the plaintiffs had an absolute right to a commission for their share of the transaction, it may well be that employers of stock and station agents have been forced to the necessity of electing which of the firms employed should be the recipients of their commission, and have come to the conclusion that upon the whole those who have actually effected the sale are the persons to whom it is most justly due. The large sums claimed on transactions of this kind, which are of frequent occurrence in a community like ours, will make vendors pause before retaining the services of agents if there is a good chance that the commission which is due to one alone may be claimed by others also. Hence a usage such as the one alleged, under the conditions of which alone the vendors would be likely to employ. We have seen that the custom must be proved not only to exist, but also to be reasonable; if it can bear these tests, it is more than probable that the contracting parties entered into their engagements with its incidents before their eyes. In any case it seems to us that the majority of the Court was right in ruling that evidence of it should not be rejected; otherwise, it is not impossible that while proof of everything else will be admitted, that of the actual facts of the dealings between the parties will alone be excluded.

In moving the second reading of the Sentences Mitigation Bill, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL was recommending a measure which is clearly traceable to the influence of outside criticism upon the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and "especially commended" in his mind as to the way he should treat his critics. Should he shake hands with them and thank them for the opportunity given for an interesting speech? Should he resent their criticism? He classified them with a care which showed how much they had engaged his thoughts, and concluded by describing some of them as innocent and inoffensive persons, of whom no one would think of complaining. Does he complain of the others when his action has been prompted by theirs? As a set-off against these "learned commentators," by whom apparently he has been set in motion, he quotes Sir JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN, who has expressed approval of the Act, and "especially commended" the very clauses—the punishment ones—to which exception has been taken here. But why then, proceed to pass a bill to set aside the principle by which they are distinguished? Would Sir JAMES STEPHEN approve of that? Mr. DALRYMPLE remarked as to the system set on by the

Criminal Law Amendment Act, that "it was at least due to the measure—and by the way, the Commission of 1871, which framed it—to show that it arose out of a wide-spread public dissatisfaction with the inadequacy and inequality of sentences." But is it not also due to the Commission to point out, as Sir ALFRED STREETER did, in a letter published in the *Herald* in October last, that the Law Amendment Commission (see paragraph seven) proposed no minimum for crimes punishable by penal servitude of less duration than seven years? So far, then, the Commission favoured the view of the critics, that the Courts should not have their hands tied absolutely, and be compelled to pass sentences against their own judgment.

It is a pity that some amongst even the senior members of Parliament cannot discern the point at which interruption becomes insolence. Interruptions are common in debating assemblies. A reasonable interruption is often welcome to the interrupted as to the interrupter. It corrects or prevents a mistake, checks a wrong, and thus serves a useful purpose. Annoyance only begins where decent taste ends; and it is more than a trivial disgrace to our Assembly that annoyance has begun in that way there. Upon many nights of the present session there has been a mutiny against proper Parliamentary manners, and there have been chiefs of that mutiny. We could not, perhaps, name Sir JAMES ROBERTSON as the most notorious of these, but his leadership in that way has been too marked for his own credit, and also has been the cause of much vexation and hindrance in the House. Sir JOHN has not been an example of courtesy or sense to younger members, and he could not, perhaps, be said to be the natural guardian of the honour and order of the House with the readiness that might have been desired. Upon Wednesday evening last his manner was as absurdly presumptuous as his interruptions and replies were impertinent. His interruptions were no more calculated to enlighten the House than his replies showed an open and manifest disrespect which might, from a less courteous and capable man than the present SPEAKER, have provoked a course of action painful to himself as to his associates in the House. The TREASURER was distinctly right in his appeal to the chair. He was annoyed by something which was very clearly a running riot of insolence. There was no more fair play than courtesy in the attack. It seemed to start from the assumption on the part of Sir JOHN ROBERTSON that his opponents were incompetent usurpers of Ministerial position—an assumption which need hardly be said is not in accord with the popular opinion. The SPEAKER's attitude is to be commended throughout, and it may be confidently predicted that if an appeal should be necessary, he will be sustained as readily by the House as by the country.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our item in our cable news of this morning reads curiously enough in the light of all that has been done by the British nation to suppress slavery. Major-General Gordon, who represents the British Government as a special commissioner to Khartoum, has proposed to the Sudanese authorities that he should be permitted, and he further announced that the Sudan is henceforth to be independent of Egypt. Further and fuller information may tend to modify the impressions which these announcements are likely to create in the minds of those who read them. Preparations for the relief of Tokar are continuing. One piece of news that is not in accord with the previous one is that the Turkish Government has ordered the immediate despatch of 2000 troops for the suppression of disorders in the Arab province of El Hedjaz. As is generally known, this province comprises the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina. One of our cablegrams a day or two ago announced that the Mahdi had succeeded in raising a rebellion in Yemen. It is probable that the word was mutilated in transmission, and ought to have been Yemen, a province of Arabia. If this supposition is correct, it will serve to throw some light on the message of this morning respecting the movements of the Turkish military.

The principal portion of the sitting in the Legislative Council yesterday was taken up by the consideration of the Dabbe Cattle Salaries Bill, which was a subject upon which the members of the Council were divided. The bill was introduced by Mr. Dabbe, and was intended to give the corporation of Dabbe a monopoly, and interfere with the rights of the public. The bill was read the second time, and dealt with in committee as far as the sixth clause, when progress was reported. An attempt was made in committee to secure a count-out on the bill, and this was rejected. The bill was then read the third time, and passed by a majority of 10 to 8. The bill was then read the fourth time, and passed by a majority of 10 to 8. The bill was then read the fifth time, and passed by a majority of 10 to 8. The bill was then read the sixth time, and passed by a majority of 10 to 8. The bill was then read the seventh time, and passed by a majority of 10 to 8. 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PERSONAL MORTGAGE AND

WANTED, a useful LAD, must have good references.
Apply Nelson's Cafe, George-street.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs.
Lambert, 634, Rokeby-street, near Grand-st., Surrey Hills.

WANTED, a good HOUSEMAID, to do plain wash-
ing also. 189, George-street, near Town-Hill.

WANTED, a smart KITCHENMAN, for restaurant,
at once. Apply B. Morgan, at street.

WANTED, SERVANT, Man and Wife. Mr.
Forster, solicitor, York-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Mr. Forster, solici-
tor, York-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, and a Girl, as

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Litchell, London-street, Newtown.

WANTED, first-class IRONERS, dress and plain. Lion Laundry, Varona-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, small family. Apply Mrs. Jones, London-street, Newport.

WANTED, 2 BOYS, for Hackett's shops. J. Sauter, Jones-street, Bristol.

WANTED, a respectable little GIRL, 43, Regent-street, Chancery-lane.

WANTED, a GIRL, 16, attired to children and assist housework, &c. New, & North, 33, Canton-street.

WANTED, respectable young Woman as COOK & Laundress, also to do A.S.S. Duties, clean and Agreeable, apply at Mrs. J. H. BROWN'S, 209 N. Third St., Philadelphia.

WANTED, an able WAITRESS, must be competent in washing, Middy Waitress, No. 222, Fifth St., Philadelphia.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, to be generally useful; no previous required. Call, Commercial street South.

WANTED, a young Girl as General SERVANT, for a family, low wages, no objection to Distillation.

WANTED, Breeds of LAIBOUHER, W. Provost, Plumely called, Cross, River.

WANTED, useful elderly MAN for house and garden, Mrs. T. Mays, Backsville, N. Carolina.

WANTED, GIRL, 14, to be useful in small family.

431, Boardstreet, Nurey Mills, opp. Western Chapel
ANTED, General SERVANT, two in family. 529,
 Elizabeth-street, Stevedock-quills, near Cleveland-street.
ANTED, good Plasterer's LABOURER. Apply
 at 17, 53, Pitt-street, Rotherham.
ANTED, a good plain COOK. Hope's, Darling-
 hurst-road.
ANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply
 14-16, Rosebank-street, 25 William-street.
ANTED, respectable young GIRL, to assist with
housework. 140, Victoria-road, India Point.
ANTED, young GIRL for housework, sleep at
home. Mrs. J. T. Worsley, 25, Cleveland-st., Darlington.

WANTED, a respectable Irish Girl, to milk a baby.
25, Fore-street.

WANTED, a young Girl, for housework; no children
retained. Evening Star Hotel, Elizabeth-st. S.

WANTED, a ROOM and Gardener. Apply after 9,
to J. Lawler, 608, George-street.

WANTED, a young Woman as General SERVANT;
three in family. Sackville-st. 251, George-street.

WANTED, a boy able to milk and drive and be gen-
erally useful. Apply to Mr. STEWART, 10, Upper
Barn-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; references. Mrs.
BURN, Belle Vue Hotel, Bell Vue-street, Barry Hills.

WANTED, chief and second COOKS. Apply to

board steamer Alton, 9 a.m.
ANTED, a HOUSEMAID, used to restaurant,
637, Gloucester-st. Haymarket.
ANTED, a smart, respectable LAD. 681, George-
street.
ANTED, respectable PERSON, makes herself
generally useful. No 11, Murray-st. Delmore.
ANTED, sober licensed MAN, to drive cab. 80,
Gloucester-st. Glasgow.
ANTED, a good General SERVANT; another
kept. Apply Vauxhall Artillery Barr. Lower Gloucester-
street.
ANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS; must be
clean and economical. 109, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, Broad Cavalier. None but a good hand need apply, after 3 p.m., 453, Oxford-st., Paddington.

WANTED, a steady active LAD, need to the butcher-
ing. J. Cotter, Paddington-street, Paddington.

WANTED, a young MAN, to collect orders and deliver
meat. S. Matchett, High-street, Double Bay.

WANTED, a GIRL, for housework. 120, Palmer-
street, two doors from William-street.

WANTED, a young person, as General SERVANT, 2
minutes' walk from Hyde Park Corner.

WANTED, a strong active Girl, as General SER-
VANT. Mrs. James, 14, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a girl as House and Parlour Maid

WANTED, good General SERVANT. Men and
Cooking Help, Cambridge-street.
WANTED, a respectable little GIRL, for housework.
Mrs. Cook, Brookline, Dorchester-st., St. John's-par., Glean.
WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs.
Glover, Belmont, N. London.
WANTED, a HOUSE-KEEPER. Mark Burgis, No.
10, Market-st., N. London.
WANTED, a French SERVANT. Customhouse
Road, Hammersmith.
WANTED, a good IRONING and good Washer at
Laundry, registers, &c. P. H. C. Herald Office.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, others kept.
Apply Thomas Hoad, Castle-street.

WANTED, a GIRL for light housework. Apply Mrs.
Usher, next to the old office, Northumberland-street.

WANTED, a WAITER who can speak English and
French. Apply Place de Paris, George-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL for light housework.
Apply at once to Mrs. J. J. Jones, Marlborough-street, Leicester.

WANTED, young GIRL to assist in nursery. Apply
40, Abchurch-lane, Dursley-street.

WANTED, General NEUTRALS - wages, 12s to 15s
weekly. 262, Oxford-street, Paddington.

WANTED, an experienced RUNNER. Apply 80,

WANTED, a Young MAN, for Fencing; able to
mortgage plots. Corner Market and Southburn, 8 1/2 p.
WANTED, Boys and Men, for rope works; Butchers'
and Millmen's Carts; various others. 53, Market-street.
WANTED, a WOMAN, about 30, for housework.
Apply at Union Club.
WANTED, respectable middle-aged woman as General
Savvy; for 1000. Call, 14 or 15. Mrs. Ford, 1,
Auntie Freeman, 101 Mylar Lane.
WANTED, a trustworthy young PERSON,
to attend to children. Mos. van der Herde, Bouwstra,
Leidsch, close to railway station.

WANTED, General SERVANT, shirts, collars, and tablecloths sent out; housemaid kept. Apply before 11 a.m., Dr. J. H. Smith, 10, Newmarket-st., Newcastle.

WANTED, native young WOMAN, to assist with housework; wages, 12s. Apply, 11, Clifton, 12, Cooper-
-street, Wilson-street, or Elmhill-street, Newtown.

WANTED, a couple of COOK and LAUNDRESSES: also, HOUSE and PARLOR MAID. Apply Mrs. Hall Palmer, Chester, 2, Elizabeth-street, near the Church.

WANTED, a respectable young woman as General SERVANT. Apply 461, Pitt-street South, next Christ Church.

WANTED, strong, active LAD, accustomed to horse-riding, reference, Kendall and Sons, Arkle Street, Bilston.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, 2 in family,
good wages. Apply R. Hawkins, grocer, near Burwood
station.

WANTED, a Housemaid (hotel), Katonah, 1st;
a Cook (hotel); a domestic; a Housemaid
and bar, 1st (hotel) suburb; a Cook, £40 (station); a girl,
1st (country). Edmunds's Reg., 223, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Man Cook and Baker, 26s. station; 3
Men Cakes, for Country, 2s.; good plainer; useful
female, green, good cook, 1st (city) station; for single-
women, Edmunds's Registry, 223, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a young General SERVANT, for a station;
a widow with young daughter, who would assist in light

WANTED, a respectable young MAN, to attend to house and garden work about buildings; resident of Waterbury, N. H. desired. G. Gale, builder, Trickett-street, Waterbury, N. H.

WANTED, smart respectable BOY, from 15 to 17 years, to make himself generally useful. Apply No. 8 County Circular Quay between 12 and 1 o'clock on Friday, the 2nd February.

WANTED, SLEEPER SQUARES
Apply at once to
JAMES LINDSAY,
10, Market Street, Glasgow.

TOPHAM, ANGUS, and CO.
 Tarago, via Gladstone.
 YACHTSMAN wanted for lease. Apply to P. Williams,
 17, Bridge-street, 5 to 4.
 THE PICK OF ASHFIELD will be sold by MILLS
 and FIFE
 TO-MORROW AFTERNOON,
 at 3 o'clock, on the ground,
 Lithos. of the 40 allotments of
 MILLS and FIFE,
 130, Pitt-street.
 Four-horse bus from Ashfield station to the ground.
 SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

Subscriptions: \$3 1/2 per annum.
 This rate is for payment in advance.
 N.B.—For the single issue will be \$3 1/4 per annum.
 N.B.—All advertisements under six lines will be charged to the advertiser's account if booked.
 N.B.—All advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order, Post Office Order or Bank Draft.
 ADVERTISEMENTS ARE CLASSIFIED as far as possible, for convenience of readers, but no guarantee is given that they shall appear under special headings.
 If special care is exercised in regard to the due insertion of advertisements, the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for non-insertion through accident or from other causes; and the proprietors reserve to themselves the right of equitably disposing of any advertisements not inserted, although such advertisements may have been received and paid for in the usual manner.

care of business.

For the convenience of advertisers, replies to advertisements may be sent to the Herald Office; but the proprietors do not accept any responsibility in this respect.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, as each insertion.

Notices of BIRTH and DEATH cannot be inserted in the Herald unless accompanied with the name and address of the persons in whom they are sent.

Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as such by the officiating Minister of Religion.

Advertisements of a "READER" necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

NOTES.—Printed and published by JOHN PEARSON and Sons, at the office of the *Scotsman Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets.

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